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Miller Chronological Table of Jewish
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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

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OF

JEWISH HISTORY.

DR. K. KOHLER.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF JEWISH HISTORY.

B.C.		
1800.	<i>Abraham</i> moving down from Chaldea or Shinar, land of high civilization. Ur one of its eldest cities.	Patriarchal era.
	<i>Isaac.</i>	
	<i>Jacob.</i>	
1700.	Egypt has grown a great military power, ruling over the greater part of Africa and of Western Asia under Thothmes I. and III., and again under Seti I., and his son, Rameses II.	The Israelites settle on the frontier of Egypt (Goshen) and are soon made slaves.
1400.		
1350.	MOSES delivers his people from Egyptian bondage; Menephtha, son of Rameses II., being king (Pharaoh).	Hebrew exodus.
1300.	<i>Joshua.</i>	
	<i>Barach and Deborah.</i>	
	<i>Gideon.</i>	
	<i>Jephtha.</i>	
1150.	<i>Samson.</i>	
	<i>Eli.</i>	
	<i>Samuel.</i>	
	} Judges.	
1050.	<i>Saul</i> , of the tribe of Benjamin, the first king.	Conquest of Canaan. War with the Canaanites, the Midianites and Ammonites. War with the Philistines. <i>Rise of prophetic schools.</i>
		ISRAELITISH KINGDOM.
1030.	<i>David</i> , of the tribe of Judah, victorious over all surrounding tribes; a very powerful ruler, who makes the priesthood and the prophets support his throne.	Jerusalem made the capital.
990.	<i>Solomon</i> , his son, youthful and wise, builds the temple, and embellishes the land in Phœnician style. Alliance with Hiram, King of Tyre; he marries heathen princesses and lays heavy taxes on the people. <i>Rebellions</i> suppressed.	Splendid court life. Commerce with Southern Arabia.
950.	DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM INTO:	
	<i>Judah</i> and <i>Israel</i>	War between Israel and Judah.
	loyal to the house of David.	Phœnician influence predominant.
	<i>Rehoboam</i> reigns 17 years.	
	<i>Abijam</i> reigns 3 years.	
	<i>Asa</i> reigns 41 years.	
	JEROBOAM reigns 22 years, Shechem his capital. Nadab, his son, reigns 2 years.	
	<i>Baasha</i> usurps the throne, reigns 24 years, Tirzah capital. Others usurp the throne.	
	OMRI reigns 12 years, makes Samaria his capital.	

B.C.	<i>Judah.</i>	<i>Israel.</i>	
875.	<i>Jehoshaphat</i> reigns 25 years.	<i>Ahab</i> , his son, reigns 22 years powerfully; marries Jezebel, a Phœnician princess. <i>Ahaziah</i> , Ahab's son, reigns 2 years	<i>Elijah</i> , the great prophet; his battle against idolatry.
850.	<i>Jehoram</i> reigns 8 years.	<i>Jehoram</i> , another son of Ahab, reigns 12 years.	Israel and Judah united in war against Syria.
842.	<i>Ahaziah</i> reigns 1 year. <i>Athaliah</i> , king Ahaziah's mother, daughter of Ahab, reigns 6 years.	Jehu destroys Ahab's house, reigns 28 years; tributary to Assyria.	Elisha succeeds Elijah as the ruling prophet. Assyrian influence felt.
836.	<i>Joash</i> , the royal infant, reigns (including Athaliah's 6 years) 40 years.	<i>Jehoahaz</i> , Jehu's son, reigns 17 years.	
800.	<i>Amaziah</i> reigns 29 years.	<i>Jehoash</i> , Jehoahaz's son, reigns 16 years. <i>Jeroboam II.</i> , Jehoash's son, reigns 41 years; victorious over Syria and Moab.	Rise of the great prophetic era; Jonah, Amos, Hosea.
785.	<i>Uzziah</i> .	Civil war. Zachariah reigns 6 months Shallum reigns 1 month.	
750.	<i>Jotham</i> reigns 16 years.	Mennahem reigns 10 years. Pekaiiah reigns 2 years.	<i>Pul</i> , King of Assyria, invades Israel and takes the land of Reuben and Gad.
735.	<i>Ahaz</i> reigns 16 years.	Pekah reigns 20 years.	<i>Isaiah</i> and <i>Micah</i> , the prophets.
727.	<i>Hezekiah</i> reigns 29 years.	Hosea reigns 9 years.	
724.		Samaria besieged by Sennacherib, King of Assyria.	Destruction of Samaria.
722.		<i>Israel</i> led into captivity.	
721.	Sennacherib, King of Assyria, besieges Jerusalem, but is forced to give up the siege. Tirhakah of Egypt marches against the Assyrians.		
696.	<i>Manasseh</i> reigns 55 years.	Idolatry revived in the land.	
641.	<i>Amon</i> reigns 2 years.		
639.	<i>Josiah</i> reigns 31 years.	Great reforms; he falls in the war against Pharaoh-Nechoh.	<i>The book of law</i> found. <i>Deuteronomy</i> . <i>Huldah</i> , <i>Zephaniah</i> and <i>Jeremiah</i> prophets.
			Fall of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital. Rise of Babylon.
			<i>Nahum</i> and <i>Habakkuk</i> .
609.	<i>Jehoiakim</i> reigns 3 months.		
608.	<i>Jehoiakim</i> reigns 11 years.		
606.	Nebuchadnezzar's first capture of Jerusalem.		
598.	<i>Jehoiachin</i> reigns 3 months.	Led away captive by Nebuchadnezzar at his second capture of Jerusalem.	
597.	<i>Zedekiah</i> reigns 11 years.		

B.C.

587. *Destruction of Jerusalem.* Gedaliah, the governor, assassinated by Ishmael. The rest flee to Egypt. The Jews go into captivity. Jeremiah's lamentations.

SECOND PERIOD.

- Judæa restored after the 70 years' captivity (606-535). Prophets during the exile : Ezekiel, Zachariah, and author of Isaiah xl.-xlvi., or Isaiah II.
538. Babylon taken by Cyrus, King of Persia. Persian and Chaldean influences predominate.
535. Return of *Zerubbabel*, of royal descent, and Joshua, the priest, to Judæa with 50,000 people.
515. Completion of the restoration of the temple. Darius II., 517-487. Xerxes, 486-466.
478. *Ezra*, the scribe, returns to Judæa with 6,000 Jews. Artaxerxes Longimanus, 465-424.
445. *Nehemiah*, governor or pasha, rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem. Haggai and Malachi the last prophets. The *Mosaic Book of Law* introduced by Ezra as the foundation of state and temple.
400. The priests, the sons of *Zadok*, rule over the nation and the national worship in accordance with the law, while synagogues, or houses of prayer, arise in every city as centres of devotion, instruction, and seats of justice and benevolence. Formation of the biblical canon by the *men of the great synagogue*, also formation of liturgy. Sadducean or priestly form of Judaism.
330. *Alexander of Macedonia* takes possession of the entire Persian kingdom. Jewish soldiers in his army receive a part of the city of Alexandria. Greek influence becomes predominant.
320. Ptolemy I. (Soter), Alexander's successor in Egypt, takes possession also of Judæa ; very kind to the Jews. *Judæa under Egyptian rule.* Large settlements of Jews in the city of Alexandria and all along the seashore.
284. Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus), founder of the great Alexandrian library. *The Greek translation of the Bible.* *Septuagint.*
246. Ptolemy III. (Euergetes).
221. Ptolemy IV. (Philopator), hostile to the Jews. War with Antiochus, King of Syria, who at last becomes master of Palestine.
204. *Antiochus the Great* defeats Egypt and wins the Jews by liberal promises. Judæa under *Syrian rule.* "Simon the just," high priest ; his son, Onias III., the last of the loyal high priests in office. Jesus, son of Sirah, writes the "Ecclesiasticus."
187. Seleucus IV. (Philopator), greedy after the temple treasury. Sacrilegious priests.
175. *Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes).* Jason vicious high priest. *Menelaus* treachery.
169. Jerusalem demolished, the temple plundered, the altar defiled, and the people persecuted by Antiochus for their observation of the law. Idol worship enforced. The book of *Daniel* written.
167. Resistance offered by *Mattathias*, the Hasmonean priest, and his five heroic sons. *The Maccabean war.*

B.C.

166. *Judas Maccabeus* defeats the Syrian armies of Apollonius, Lysias, and Gorgias, and finally gains with 10,000 men a decisive victory over 70,000 Syrians; restores the temple on the 25th of Kislev (December).
Chanukkah or *rededication of the temple*.
164. War successfully pursued against disunited Syria by Judah, Eleazar, and Jochanan, all of whom die on the battle-field.
160. Alkimus, the high priest's, treason. Onias, son of Onias III., builds a Jewish temple at Heliopolis in Egypt.
152. Jonathan succeeds his brother Judah, and assumes the office of the high priest *against* the consent of the Chassidim ("pious"), but is murdered through Syrian intrigues.
Rise of the anti-priestly sect of the *Essenes*.
142. *Simon* the younger becomes hereditary high priest, and, through an alliance with Rome, *prince of Judæa* without the royal title (which was reserved for the Messiah, as descendant of David), but was murdered by Ptolemy, his son-in-law.
140. *John Hyrcanus*, his son, reigns 29 years with brilliant success. Samaria subjected, the city destroyed. Idumea conquered and converted to Judaism.
David's and Solomon's time renewed.
- Strife between the worldly *Sadducees* and the dissatisfied *Pharisees*, who are still in want of the Messianic time and resurrection.
106. *Judas Aristobulus*, his son, usurps the throne bequeathed to his mother, assuming the royal title, but dies the following year.
105. *Alexander Jannæus*, his brother, succeeds him, reigning 26 years; powerful and victorious, but utterly disliked by his people for his cruelty and vices.
Sadducees and Pharisees.
77. Queen *Salome Alexandra*, his widow, reigns 9 years; favors the Pharisees; Hyrcanus, her son, high priest; her more ambitious son, Aristobulus, making war on them, supported by the Sadducees.
69. Aristobulus defeats Hyrcanus and succeeds his mother, but Antipater, an Idumean governor, instigates Hyrcanus to make war anew. The holy city and temple besieged.
63. Pompey, the Roman general, appealed to for intervention, favors Hyrcanus, and finally takes Jerusalem, leading Aristobulus away captive to Rome.
Jewish generals in Queen Cleopatra's army support Alexander, while in the Syrian army Jews fight against him.
60. The temple treasury emptied by Crassus, the Roman general.
Onias, the noble Essene, dies as a martyr.
48. Julius Cæsar, kind to the Jews both in Palestine and in Alexandria, appoints Antipater procurator of the land, and Hyrcanus high priest and nominal prince. Antipater's sons, Phasælus and Herod, governors of Judæa and Galilee. Herod's cruel despotism. The Jewish senate and high priest powerless against him.
Judæa made tributary to Rome.
- Jewish senate (Sanhedrin) deprived of some of its executive powers, as capital punishment.
- Rome protects the *Idumean* ruler.

B.C.

- 44. Julius Cæsar assassinated. Antipater poisoned. Herod marries Aristobulus' granddaughter, Mariamne.
- 42. Herod favored by Marc Antony. Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, invades Palestine with the help of the Parthians. Herod retires to the fortress of Masada; Phaselus, imprisoned, takes his life.
- 40. Herod, acknowledged by the Roman Senate as King of Judæa, proves victorious after a 3 years' war with Antigonus, whose execution is followed by that of a great many Jewish nobles and scholars. Constant bloodshed from fear of conspiracy.
- 24. Famine; display of generosity.
- 20. Splendid palaces and harbors built. Renovation of the temple.
- 4. Herod's death a matter of great rejoicing to the people. His three sons divide the land: Archelaus takes Judæa and Samaria, Philip the northern frontier, and Herod Antipas Galilee; but civil war and revolts ensue.

Shemayah and Ptolion the presidents of the Pharisean schools.

Hillel and Shamai, the heads of the two schools, conservative and progressive.

Hillel's reforms of non-political character.

Jewish philosophy in Alexandria of a cosmopolitan character.

A.C.

- 6. Judæa and Samaria declared *Roman provinces*. Rebellion in consequence of the Roman census. Judas Gaulonites leader of the Zealots.
- 30. Messianic hopes. Preparations for the kingdom of Heaven by the Essenes (John the Baptist).
- 33. *Jesus of Nazareth*, the Essene preacher and miracle-worker, proclaimed Messiah by his Galilean followers; crucified by the Roman soldiers at the order of Pontius Pilate, the procurator.
Great literary activity among the Jews in Alexandria. Greek poetry and philosophy. *Apocryphal* and apocalyptic (pseudo-prophetic) literature. Philo, the great Jewish philosopher; his allegorical interpretation of the Bible; his defence of the Jews before the Emperor Caligula.
- 37. *Agrippa I.*, Herod's grandson, appointed King of Judæa and entire Palestine by Caligula and Claudius.
- 44. Roman oppressions. Revolts. Theudas, pseudo-Messiah.
- 49. *Agrippa II.*, the last nominal King of Judæa. Roman cruelties and Jewish revolts increase.
- 64. *Rebellion* organized by the Zealots. Flavius Vespasian sent by Nero to quell it. Josephus, general and later historian of the war, surrenders Galilee.
- 69. *Titus* besieges *Jerusalem*.
- 70. The city, after the most heroic resistance, surrenders.
The sacrifices stopped on 17th of Tammuz (July). *Destruction of the temple* on the 10th of Ab (August).

Judæa a Roman province. Rise of the *Zealots*.

Rise of Christianity. Difference between *Judæan Christians*, still clinging to the Jewish law and temple, and *Pagan* or *Pauline Christians*, desirous for amalgamation with the heathen world.

Jewish proselytes in Persia. Queen Helene and King Monobaz of Adiabene.

Titus' triumph. "Judæa *capta*." "The temple ruined, but Judaism saved."

A.C.

70. Titus' tyrannical treatment of the Jewish captives. *Jochanan ben Sakkai*, of Hillel's school, transfers the school-house to the city of *Jamnia*. *Jochanan ben Sakkai's* reformatory steps. Jewish ideas conquer the Roman world.
72. The fortress of Masada at last surrendered.
73. The Onias temple in Egypt as a centre of new revolts, destroyed also.
114. The Jews in Northern Africa and in Asia plot, with the help of the Parthians, war against Rome under the Emperor Trajan, but fail and meet with new oppression.
117. Adrian, the emperor, at first mild and liberal, disapproves the Jews, giving rise to a wide-spread rebellion.
132. *Bar Kochba* (Bar Kosiba), the leader, at first victorious, proclaimed Messiah by *Akiba*, the great master of learning, but is compelled to retreat.
135. Fall of the city of Bethar after desperate defence. Cruel massacre of the Jewish leaders and teachers. Persecution of the Jews by Adrian. Jerusalem rendered a heathen city. *Abba Capitolina*.
- Gamaliel II., head of the school.
- Theological disputes between the Christians and the Jews.
- Another Greek translation of the Bible—*Aquila*.
- An Aramean *Targum*.
- The ten martyrs.
- Rabbi Akiba's work and martyrdom.

THIRD PERIOD.

140. The work of the schools: Oral tradition transmitted by writing. A new code of law as practised in and about the temple—the *Mishnah*. Bible exposition—the *Midrash*. *Rabbinical literature*. *Halacha* and *Hagada*.
190. Simon ben Gamaliel, head of the Jewish school (and court of justice), is followed by *Judah Hanasi* "the prince," also called the Saint. Redaction of the *Mishnah*. Great literary activity.
230. Jewish scholarship and literature transplanted to Babylon by *Rab* (Abba) and *Samuel*, founders of great academies at Surah and Nahardea (Pumbedita). Their religious reforms. Samuel as jurist and astronomer. Jewish loyalty, industry, and prosperity. Heat of the exile. Annual assemblies of students. Several generations of scholars. Decline of the schools at Palestine. Rabbi Jochanan, *Judah II.*, grandson of Judah, the prince. Friendly intercourse with the Roman rulers. Frequent disputes with Christians.
360. Jewish calendar fixed by Hillel II.
400. Redaction of the *Talmud* by *Rab Ashi* at Sura. Growing hostility of the emperors, from Constantine to Justinian, and the clergy, to the Jews. Julian the Apostate's kind intentions; his plan of restoring the temple.
600. Jews suffering from Persian fanaticism. Roman citizenship denied to them, and Talmud studies forbidden by Justinian. The Jews in Palestine anxious for relief from Roman tyranny through Persian victories. They side with Chosroes II. in his conquest of Palestine, but, disappointed by him, make peace again with Heraclius.
628. Mohammed, the prophet of Allah, a convert to the *Rise of Islamism*.
- The city of Tiberias, and afterward Sepphoris, centre of Jewish learning.
- Talmud*.
Palestinean and Babylonian exposition of the *Mishnah* and *Boraitha* by the *Amoraim* (speakers).
- Judaism retreats before the rise of the Roman Church.

A.C.

638. religion of Abraham, at first friendly, then as victor, hostile to the Jews, but imbued with Jewish ideas and sayings, overthrows the Persian empire and inspires the Byzantine emperor with fear. Rapid spread of Islamism. The *Koran* encourages learning. (*Omar* did NOT burn up the Alexandrian library!) Revival of commerce. Jewish learning, Hebrew study and poetry revived by contact with Koran theologians. Persian, Christian, Unitarian, and Jewish scientists drawn to the court of the caliphs at Damascus.
700. Opposition to the cumbersome Talmudical restrictions gives rise to a sect of Puritan believers in the letter of the Bible (*Kra*) rejecting tradition. *Anan ben David's* personal motives for starting the new sect. Fierce polemics between the Karaites and the Rabbanites.
800. The *Chuzar* kings embrace Judaism.
900. Hebrew poetry in the liturgy (*Piut*), *Eliesser ha Kalir* and others.
- 928-942. SAADIA BEN JOSEPH, from Phayoum in Egypt, appointed Gaon at Surah, eminent scholar and philosopher. Strong defender of rabbinism against the Karaites; translator of the Bible into Arabic; author of many Arabic and Hebrew works.
960. Decline of the Babylonian schools. Rabbinical scholarship transplanted to Northern Africa and Spain by the four Talmudists brought as captives from the East.
1040. Close of the Babylonian schools.
- Monotheism triumphant.*
- The title of *Gaon* (excellency), accorded to the head of the Jewish school at Surah.
- Rise of the sect of the *Karaites* in opposition to the *Rabbanites*—corresponding to the Mohammedan *Sunnites* and *Shiites*.
Jewish-Arabian scholarship.
- The first Jewish system of philosophy.
Arabian translation of the Bible.

FOURTH PERIOD.

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| <p>ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, SPAIN, AND NORTHERN AFRICA.</p> <p>600. Jews oppressed by the Catholic kings and clergy, and finally driven to exile or baptism.</p> <p>711. Invasion of the Moors inaugurates an era of freedom, prosperity, and culture also for the Jews.</p> <p>800. <i>Abdurrhman I.</i>, Caliph of Spain. Jews prominent as physicians and astronomers in both Christian and Mohammedan countries.</p> <p>930.</p> <p>950-980. Spain the focus of Jewish learning and commercial enterprise under <i>Abdurrhman III.</i> and <i>Alhakim</i>, the caliphs.</p> | <p>ITALY, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.</p> <p>Jews prosperous under the Lombards and the Popes in Italy, but oppressed in France.</p> <p>Jewish commerce encouraged by <i>Charlemagne</i>. A Jewish ambassador.</p> <p><i>Sabbathai Donolo</i> in Italy, great physician.</p> <p>Friendly relations between Jews and Christians in France disturbed by a fanatical clergy.</p> | <p>Civilizatory mission of the Arabians and the Jews in Europe.</p> <p>Brilliant social and intellectual state of the Jews.</p> |
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A.C.

- | SPAIN AND NORTHERN AFRICA. | ITALY, FRANCE, AND GERMANY. | |
|---|---|---|
| 980. <i>Chisdai ibn Isaaq Shaprouit</i> , eminent physician and statesman, Secretary of State and Finance at the court of Cordova, generous and most influential patron of Jewish scholarship. <i>Moses</i> , the ransomed captive of the East, rabbi at Cordova. Four great grammarians: <i>Menahem ben Saruk</i> , <i>Dunash</i> , <i>Chayoudj</i> , and <i>Jonah ibn Gannach Mervan</i> . The Mishnah translated into Arabic for <i>Alhakim's</i> great library. | Jewish statesmanship and medical skill recognized by the Christian rulers of Northern Spain, and the Emperor Otto I., of Germany. Italian Jewish merchants move to France and Germany, and import Talmudical learning. | Great manufacturing in the hand of Spanish Jews. |
| 1000. Fanatical African tribes overrun Spain. Religious persecutions. | FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY.
<i>Gershon ben Jehudah</i> , of Mayence, great Talmudical authority. His reformatory measures; died at Metz, 1040.
<i>Solomon ben Isaac</i> ; <i>RASHI</i> , greatest commentator of the (Bible and) <i>Talmud</i> , at Troyes, France; died, 1105. Many pupils. His famous three grandsons— <i>Samuel</i> , <i>Isaac</i> , and <i>Jacob</i> —heads of the <i>Tosaphists</i> schools. | Jewish scholar-transplant Arabian wit and wisdom to Christian Spain. Polygamy interdicted by European rabbis. Northern France seat of Talmudical learning. |
| 1027-1055. <i>Samuel Hannagid</i> , Secretary of State of King <i>Habus</i> , of Granada—a great scholar, patronizes Jewish literature and talent. | | |
| 1066. His son, <i>Joseph</i> , succeeds him, but falls a victim to religious persecution. | | |
| 1050-1070. <i>Solomon ibn Gabirol</i> , at Saragossa, immortal Hebrew poet and Arabian philosopher, known by the name of <i>Avicbron</i> , author of famous philosophical and ethical works, and composer of many hymns. | | |
| <i>Bachya ben Joseph ibn Paucda</i> , author of a work on ethics: <i>Choboth HaLeibobth</i> . | | |
| <i>Isaac ben Jasus</i> , <i>Bible critic</i> . | | |
| <i>Isaac</i> , of Phez. Africa (<i>Riph</i>), Compendium of the <i>Talmud</i> . | | |
| <i>Abraham ben Chyah</i> , of Barcelona, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, officer at a Christian court in Spain. | | The first philosophical and ethical work in Spain written by Jewish scholars. First rational arguments against the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch. Brilliant Jewish talents everywhere recognized. |

A.C.

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| <p>1085-
1140.</p> | <p>SPAIN AND NORTHERN AFRICA</p> <p><i>Jehuda Hallevi Abulhassan</i>, of Castile, the greatest mediæval Hebrew poet; composer of hundreds of hymns and secular poems; author of the famous "<i>Cusari</i>"; died on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His contemporaries: <i>Moses ibn Ezra</i>, the poet, and <i>Abraham ibn Ezra</i>, of Toledo, the great Bible commentator, critic, mathematician, and poet; author of most valuable works on every branch of learning; a restless inquirer and traveller; born, 1093; died, 1167.</p> <p>1150. Another invasion of African tribes, followed by a great religious persecution. <i>Abraham ben David</i>, of Toledo, historian and philosopher, one of the many victims. <i>Moses ben Maimon</i>, one of the greatest mediæval philosophers; born at Cordova, 1135; driven to Africa with his father; rabbi of Cairo, and the Sultan's physician. His chief works besides a great number of theological and scientific writings: the <i>Mishnah commentary</i>, the famous rabbinical code, <i>Mishneh Torah</i> or <i>Yad Hachasakah</i>, and "the Guide of the Errants"—his system of philosophy. At his death, 1104, a large polemical literature arose in favor of and in opposition to his rationalistic views of Judaism.</p> <p>Maimonides' and a great many other Arabian works of Jewish scholars, translated into Hebrew by Judah and Moses ibn Tibbon, in Lunelle, France.</p> | <p>FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY.</p> <p>1096. <i>The first Crusade</i>. Wholesale slaughter of the Jews in Germany. Noble martyrdom.</p> <p>1146. <i>Second Crusade</i>. Another persecution of the Jews in Germany.</p> <p>The Jews prosperous in Southern France. Talmud and mystic lore cultivated.</p> <p><i>Judah Hachasid</i>, of Regensburg, another representative of Jewish mystics, yet teaching excellent morals.</p> <p>1190. The Jews in France plundered; many in England massacred.</p> <p>Stormy opposition of the French rabbis against Maimonides' writings.</p> | <p>Christendom plunged into barbarism.</p> <p>The Jews of the Christian empire deprived of all human rights, and treated as outcasts.</p> |
| <p>1230-
1267.</p> | <p><i>Moses ben Nachman</i> and (Nachmanides), prominent as commentator of the Pentateuch and Talmud, favoring <i>mystic lore</i>. Public debate with the Dominican-general on Judaism; died in Jerusalem.</p> | <p><i>David Kimchi</i>, the great Hebrew grammarian, of Spanish-Jewish descent, living in Narbonne, taking side with Maimonides.</p> <p>Public debate on Judaism between Jewish rabbis and Christian monks on Judaism, at Paris.</p> <p>The works of Maimonides publicly burned by Jewish fanatics; and, forty days after, twenty-four wagon-loads of Talmudical works burnt by Christian Zealots, 1242.</p> | <p><i>For or against philosophy?</i></p> |

A.C.

- | | SPAIN. | FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMANY. | |
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| 1252-1284. | King <i>Alphonso X., of Castile</i> , friend of Jews. Jewish ministers of state. Astronomical tables made for him by Isaac (Sag) ibn Said. Judah ben Salomon CHARISI, of Toledo, witty poet and translator; his "Tahkemoni." | | Jewish translators, astronomers, and linguists employed by Christian kings in Italy and Spain, and the emperor <i>Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen</i> ; Arabic & Hebrew works on philosophy, mathematics, medicine and geography, bringing through their Latin translations the forgotten knowledge home to Christendom. |
| 1300. | Storm of opposition against the works of Maimonides roused by Solomon ben Adereth, renowned Talmudist, but antagonist to rationalism, and other fanatics. <i>Anathema</i> against reading philosophical books. | <i>Meir ben Baruch, of Rothenburg</i> , great rabbinical authority, put in prison by the Emperor Rudolph for the sake of extorting money from the Jews; died in prison, 1293. | |
| 1306. | | Jewish persecution in Bavaria, Nuremberg and Würzburg. | |
| | | Jews expelled, from mere avarice, out of France by Philip the Fair, but readmitted under hard conditions by his son Louis X. Another persecution of the Jews by the <i>Shepherds</i> . | |
| | | <i>Immanuel ben Solomon</i> , of Rome, great Jewish wit and poet. Friend of Dante. | |
| 1320. | <i>Asher ben Jehiel</i> (Rosch), pupil of Meir, of Rothenburg, moved from Germany to Spain, first rabbinical authority, antagonistic to philosophy, author of several important rabbinical works. His son <i>Jacob</i> , author of the <i>rabbinical code of law: Arba Turim</i> . | Mystics in Southern France and Italy give rise to the Cabbala (secret traditional lore): Abulafia, Ibn Latif Gikatilia, and Moses de Leon, most probably the author of the famous "ZOHAR," the chief work on Cabbala, pretending to be written by Rabbi Simeon ben Yochai during the persecution of the Emperor Adrian. | Retrogression of philosophy.

<i>Mysticism</i> (Cabbala) coming to the front, betraying kinship to Christian dogmas. |

A.C.

SPAIN.

1336. King Alphonso XI., of Castile, has several Jewish statesmen in his service. Another public debate between Jewish rabbis and Christians (renegade Jews).

1348. Don Pedro the Cruel, of Castile, kind to the Jews; Samuel Abulafia, his minister, builds the beautiful synagogue at Toledo. The Jew, Santob di Carrion, a famous Spanish poet, at Pedro's court.

1380. *Chisdai Crescas* at Barcelona, great philosopher. "Or Adonai"—*Simon Duran*—his defence of Judaism against Christianity and Islamism.

1391. Jewish persecution at Seville, caused by the clergy, spreading like wild-fire over entire Spain. Thousands slaughtered, others flee to Northern Africa, among whom most prominent is the *Duran* family as defenders of Judaism; many, representing wealth and nobility resort to baptism.

The Marannos. Malicious charges published by Jewish apostates against Judaism, refuted by Crescas and Profiat Duran, under Henry III., friendly to the Jews.

1413. *Public debate at Tortosa*, from February 1413, till November 1414, between

FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMANY.

Levi ben Gerson (Gersonides, "Rabag"), eminent and bold philosopher, and rationalistic Bible commentator, in Provence; also Moses *Narboni*, commentator of Maimonides.

Jewish persecution repeated in Bavaria and Alsace.

The black death. Jews charged with well-poisoning. *Terrible wholesale massacre* all over Germany. Extinction of large Jewish communities. *Emigration to Poland*, whose king, Kasimir III., offers them liberal inducements. *Estérka*, the Jewess.

The Jews in France tolerated by Charles V. again expelled by Charles VI.

Jewish apostates instilling hatred and prejudice against their former co-religionists.

Jews in Spain prominent as national bards, poets laureates.

Jewish apostates at the head of the Christian clergy. The *Marannos*, or Neo-baptized, representing the wealthy aristocracy of Spain, provoke the jealousy and wrath of both the Christian clergy and the mob.

Vienna and the Austrian empire, seat of Talmudical learning. The Ger-

A.C.

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| | SPAIN. | FRANCE, ITALY, AND
GERMANY. | | |
| 1413. | Hieronymus de Santa Fé (a Jewish apostate), the Dominican preachers, Ferrer and Benedict XIII., and Jewish rabbis, of whom the most prominent scholar and philosopher was <i>Joseph Albo</i> , author of "Ikkurim," the three cardinal articles of the Jewish faith. | man-Jewish dialect imported by the Jews to Poland. | | |
| | SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. | ITALY. | | |
| 1470. | Jews in Portugal protected by the kings, employed in diplomatic service, and as financiers. <i>Don Isaac Abarvanel</i> , an eminent scholar, author of many exegetical and philosophical works; minister of finance of King Alphonso V., at Lisbon, then employed by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. | Jewish philosophers and physicians, <i>Elia del Medigo</i> , <i>Messer de Leon</i> , and others, teachers of philosophy in Christian circles and at universities in Italy. | | |
| 1484. | | | | |
| 1481. | " <i>The holy inquisition</i> " instituted by <i>Thomas de Torquemada</i> . | The <i>printing-press</i> introduced by Jewish artists in almost every Jewish town in Italy, also in Spain and Portugal. | The Moloch fires of Christianity in united Spain. | |
| 1492. | Expulsion of 3-500,000 Jews from Spain. <i>John II.</i> , of Portugal, admits many into his land, but only to expose them to still severer trials and woes. <i>Rabbi Isaac Aboab</i> pleads in vain. Jewish astronomers' services soon forgotten. <i>Abraham Sakuto</i> , famous astronomer and chronologer; author of " <i>Yochazin</i> ." | <i>Isaac Abarvanel</i> , minister of finance at the court of King Ferdinand, and Alphonso, of Naples, died in diplomatic service at Venice, 1508. His sons: <i>Judah Leon</i> , renowned Italian philosopher; <i>Joseph</i> , a physician; and <i>Samuel</i> , minister of finance of Don Pedro, Vice-King of Naples, whose generous wife, <i>Benvenida</i> , was governess of the king's daughter. | <i>Fall of Granada</i> .
Expulsion of the Moors.
Columbus sails for America. The works of Jewish astronomers, and their counsel, of great help to the discoverers of new worlds. | |
| 1496. | Expulsion of the Jews from Portugal the wedding gift to the Spanish princess. | Many Jewish physicians and translators employed by princes and prelates in Italy. | | |
| 1500. | The Portuguese Jews emigrate to | | | |
| | TURKEY, AND TO | ITALY, | GERMANY. | |
| | where they establish a flourishing trade, and industry. Jewish physicians and statesmen at the Turkish courts. Printing-press | where Jewish capital rouses the jealousy of the commercial cities, and Jewish learning and talent is looked at with dismay by | The Jews compelled to wear badges. <i>Jacob Loans</i> , physician of <i>Frederic III.</i> , and his son, <i>Jossel Rosheim</i> , made by <i>Maximilian</i> the official | The rise of commercial cities a death-blow to Jewish trade and social standing. |

A.C.

	TURKEY.	ITALY.	GERMANY AND POLAND.	
1500.	much used. Spanish refugees write the <i>history of Jewish martyrdom</i> in Turkey and in Italy. The <i>Marrani</i> cast off the cloak of baptism.	the clergy. The <i>Marrani</i> provoke Christian hatred. "Holy inquisition" kept busy. Burning of the <i>Talmud</i> . Jewish badges of dishonor. <i>Jewish Ghettos</i> built. Jews instruct Christian prelates and humanists in Hebrew and <i>Cabala</i> .	representative of the Jews in Germany. <i>Lippold</i> , Jewish physician of Joachim II., of Brandenburg, meets with royal ingratitude. Persecution of the Jews at Berlin. At Frankfort on the Main <i>Pilpulistie</i> (syllogistic) studies of the <i>Talmud</i> and mysticism prevalent. Exceptions: "Hoher Rabbi <i>Loew</i> " died 1609, and <i>David Gans</i> , at Prague, died 1613, mathematician and astronomer. Jewish history "Zemach David." <i>Mordechai Meisel</i> , died 1601. Great benevolence and generosity at the great conflagration of the <i>Judenstadt</i> .	The Humanists, fore-runners of the reformation, pupils of Jewish scholars. <i>John Reuchlin</i> defends the <i>Talmud</i> against <i>Pfefferkorn</i> and the Dominicans at Cologne. Degeneration of Judaism into utter superstition and asceticism.
1550-1579.	Don Joseph, Duke of Naxos, and his generous mother-in-law, <i>Gracia Mendessa</i> , patronize Jewish talent and literature. <i>Joseph Caro</i> , born 1488 in Spain, died 1575 in Palestine, author of the <i>Shulchan Aruch</i> , and other important rabbinical works. Mysticism increasing; asceticism practised; finally leading to all kinds of eccentricities and abuses.	<i>Elias Levita</i> , the Hebrew linguist, <i>Sforno</i> , etc., etc. —1465-1549. <i>Asariah de Rossi</i> , great classical and Hebrew scholar and critic, "Meor Enayim," died 1578. <i>Judah de Leo di Modena</i> , rabbi, liberal preacher and inquirer; and <i>Joseph Salomo dei Medigo</i> , independent thinker and productive writer, both fight against mysticism. Jewish poetesses: <i>Deborah Ascarelli</i> and <i>Copia Sullam</i> .		<i>KEPLER</i> corresponds with <i>David Gans</i> .
1534-1572.	<i>Isaac Loria</i> and his school. <i>Cabalistic miracles</i> . Messianic expectations and impostors. "The Holy Land" made by many the aim and end of pilgrimage. <i>Isaiah Hurwitz</i> , the cabalist. "Schele."			Hebrew studies in the 16th and 17th centuries pursued by Christian scholars: <i>Seb. Munster</i> , <i>Buxtorf</i> , father and son, at Basle, <i>Surenhuisius</i> , and others.
1650-1750.	<i>Sabbathai Zebi</i> , visionary mystic; born, 1626; died, 1676. Pseudo-MESSIAH finding thousands of fol-	Jewish synagogue organized at <i>Amsterdam</i> by Spanish refugees (<i>Marannos</i>), 1598. Great prosperity.	<i>Great persecution</i> of the Jews throughout Poland by the <i>Cossacks</i> . <i>Chmelnicki</i> , 1648-1651.	Degeneration of Jewish morals. Jewish schools en-

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	TURKEY.	HOLLAND.	GERMANY AND POLAND.	
1650- 1750.	lowers in the East, and partly in the West. Great agitation ending in disgrace and utter disappointment. <i>Joseph Frank</i> and the <i>Frankists</i> , or <i>Zoharites</i> , a branch of the <i>Sabbathaites</i> , in Poland and Germany.	Extensive trade and banking business. <i>Rabbi Saul Morteira</i> (Isaac Aboab moves with many Jews to Brazil, 1642), and <i>MANNASSE BEN ISRAEL</i> , 1604-1657, learned merchant, author of many works, pleading for the admission of the Jews into England before <i>Cromwell</i> . <i>Uriel Acosta</i> , the unfortunate skeptic, excommunicated; died, 1640.	The Jews flee back to Germany, and some to Holland, and afterward to England. Jews expelled from Vienna, 1670. <i>Frederick William</i> , of Prussia, protects the Jews, offering them many privileges. Vienna Jews settle at <i>Berlin</i> , others at <i>Frankfort</i> on the <i>Oder</i> . Their condition ameliorated by <i>Frederick the Great</i> . "Yeshiboth," or seats of Talmudical learning at <i>Frankfort</i> on the <i>Main</i> , <i>Hamburg</i> , <i>Halberstadt</i> , <i>Prague</i> , and <i>Fuerth</i> .	tirely in charge of undisciplined Polish teachers and Talmudists. The Synagogue lacks order and devotion. Biblical criticism awakened by <i>Spinoza</i> , cultivated in France (<i>Richard Simon</i>) and Holland, where Jewish history and literature is diligently studied (<i>Basnage</i> , <i>Wolf</i>).
		BARUCH SPINOZA , 1632-1677, one of the world's greatest and boldest thinkers, excommunicated; he proved the late origin of the Pentateuch in <i>Tractatus Theologico-Politicus</i> , and offering a new system of philosophy in his <i>Ethics</i> . Jewish literature flourishing. <i>Great philanthropy</i> displayed by wealthy Jews. Portuguese Jews move from Holland to <i>Hamburg</i> and the <i>New World</i> .		

FIFTH PERIOD.

The Era of Emancipation.

	GERMANY.	FRANCE AND ENGLAND.	
1750.	<i>Moses Mendelssohn</i> , 1729-1786, of <i>Dessau</i> , friend of <i>G. E. Lessing</i> , purifier of German style, author of "Phædon" and "Jerusalem," translated the Pentateuch and the Psalms into classical German. "Modern Socrates." "Another Moses"—His friends: <i>Hartwig Wessely</i> , <i>Herz Homberg</i> , working for reform un-	<i>Mirabeau</i> and <i>Abbe Gregoire</i> plead for Jewish emancipation. Granted by the National Assembly, 1791. England admitted the Jews, 1666, but not before 1723 to citizenship. Many English Jews start for <i>Georgia</i> and <i>South Carolina</i> ,	Intellectual emancipation of the world by <i>Lessing</i> and <i>Kant</i> , social liberty and equality by <i>Voltaire</i> and <i>Rousseau</i> . French Revolution, the American Independence

A. O.

GERMANY.

1750. der Joseph II. of Austria's liberal reign. David Friedländer, 1750-1832. Philanthropic education. Free schools. L. Bendavid, Dr. M. Herz. Solomon Maimon, the skeptic Kantian.

1810. The *Jewish Salons* at Berlin, Königsberg, and Vienna. Cosmopolitan spirit leading to apostasy.

Emancipation edict of *Fred-eric Wilhelm II.*, 1812, withdrawn after the Napoleonic war. Anti-Jewish agitations. Hep Hep cries of the mob. Reaction makes the Jews bold champions of liberty: *Heine* and *Berne*. Jacobson and Friedländer, working for reform. Reform temple at Berlin, 1810; at Hamburg, 1819. *Salomon, Kley, Manheimer.*

1832. Intellectual growth and reform. LEOPOLD ZUNZ, born 1794, eminent historian; "Zeitschrift fuer die Wissenschaft des Judenthums, 1822; his "Gottesdienstliche Vorträge," 1832, and other works, opening entirely new fields and views of Jewish history and literature. *J. S. Rappaport, J. M. Jost*, the first Jewish history, 1820. *Gabriel Riesser*, 1806-1862, eminent jurist at Hamburg, great parliamentary leader at Frankfort, 1848; pleaded successfully for Jewish emancipation. His journal, *The Jew*, 1832. *Abraham Geiger*, 1810-1874, eminent Orientalist, Bible critic, and leading reform theologian by his *Zeitschrift*, 1835-1874, and many works on Jewish history and literature. *Ludwig Philippson*, popular

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND AMERICA.

organizing congregations in Savannah and Charleston. 1728, first Jewish congregation in *New York*, Portuguese, "Sheerith Israel." (1654-1657, first Jewish settlements in New Amsterdam and New Port.) Napoleon Bonaparte creates a *Jewish Sanhedrin* at Paris, 1807. *Israel Jacobson*, President of the Jewish Consistorium at Cassel. *Reform* of synagogue.

and German philosophy and literature, offer new cosmopolitan views and ideals to the enlightened, but inspire the orthodox everywhere with fear.

Equal rights accorded to the Jews and Judaism as to other religious sects in *France*, 1830.

In England admission of Jews to Parliament voted for by the liberals (*Macaulay*), but Christian oath kept up as bar till 1860.

Sir Moses Montefiore, born 1784; knighted, 1837, great philanthropist, and successful defender of the Jewish cause in the blood charge of Damascus, 1840, and travelling often in hours of trial to the East or to the South.

Adolphe Cremieux, 1796-1880, eminent jurist and statesman in France, travelled with Montefiore to the East, 1840; founded the *Alliance Universelle Israelite*, in defence of the Eastern Jews, and for promoting

A.C.

GERMANY.

1832. theologian and journalist; his "Zeitung des Judenthums," 1837. *Fuerst, Frankel, Stein, Jellinek, Sachs*, and a host of Jewish rabbis, poets, novelists, historians, etc.

Reform movements, 1842: Geiger at Breslau, Reform Verein at Frankfort on the Main, at Berlin. Rabbinical conferences at *Braunschweig, Frankfort* and Breslau, 1844-1847. Jewish Seminary at Breslau. Frankel conservative. Reform Congregation—at Berlin *Dr. Samuel Holdheim*, at Pesth *Dr. David Einhorn*. Reaction in politics and in religion. Jewish Synod at Leipzig and Augsburg. Union of congregations. Jewish high schools and seminaries.

GERMAN EMPIRE grants equal rights to the Jews, 1871.

ANTISEMITISM, 1880.

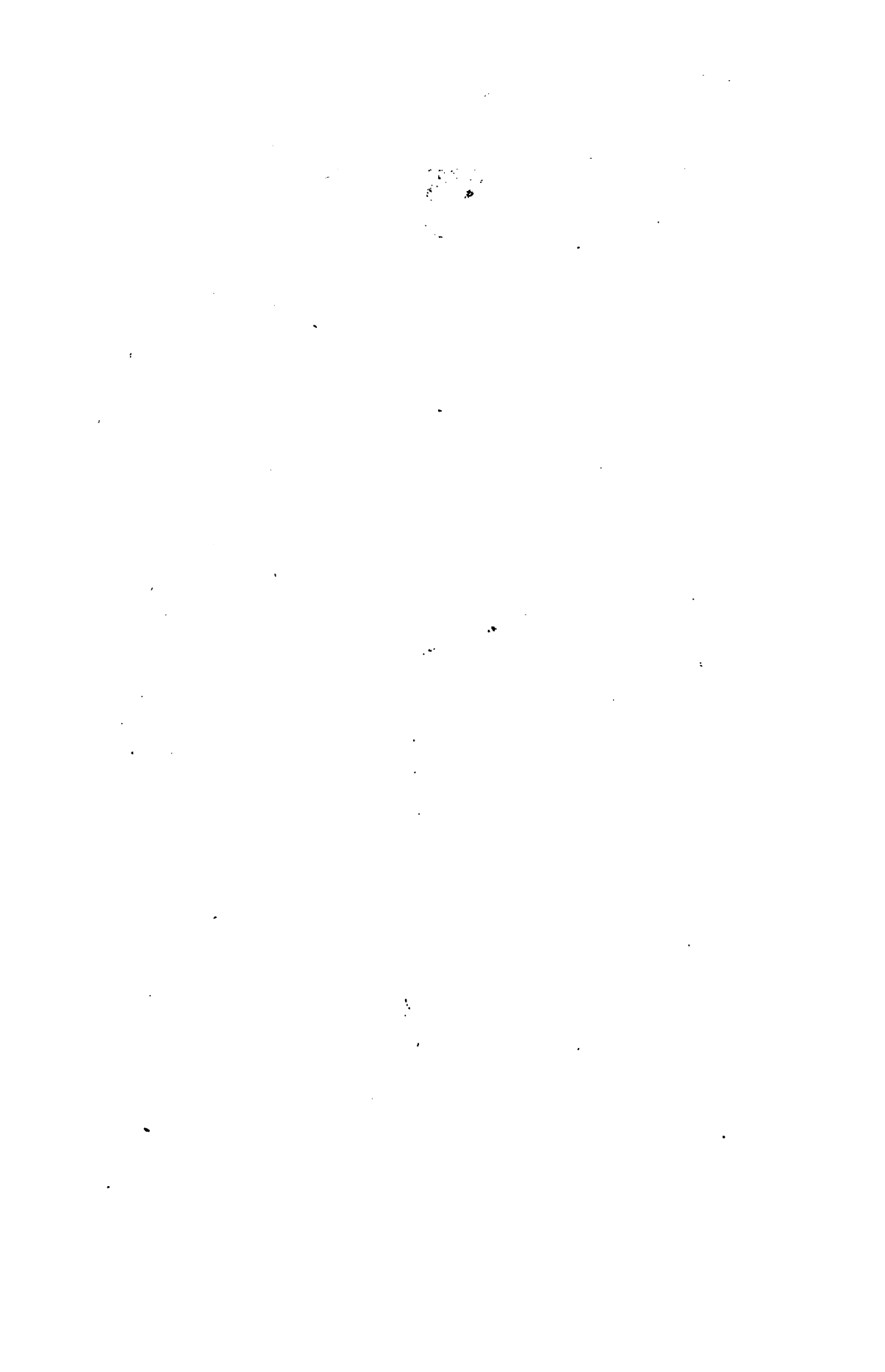
FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND AMERICA.

education. Solomon Munk, great Orientalist, his travelling companion, Editor of Maimonides' great work in Arabic, while blind. The *Rothschild* family at Paris and London.

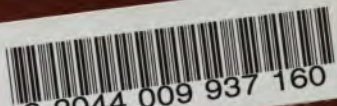
Isaac L. Goldsmith starts a *Reform Congregation* in London, 1840.

Judge Mordecai Noah, of New York, starts a Jewish colony, celebrating the advent of the Messianic era, 1825, on his little island "Ararat," at Niagara Falls. Another failure was his attempt of starting a Hebrew college, 1843; established 1873 at *Cincinnati* by J. M. Wise.

Reform congregation at Charleston, South Carolina. *Temple Emanuel* at New York. *Systematic reforms* by *Dr. Einhorn* at Baltimore; died, 1879, at New York. *Rabbinical conference* at Philadelphia, 1869. Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1873.



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